

# The Daily State Chronicle.

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## THE STATE TEACHERS.

### ONE OF THEIR VERY INTERESTING DAYS

Voted the Best Day of all—The Work of the Day—Meetings of Clubs—Notes, Personalities, &c.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,  
MOREHEAD CITY, June 24.

To-day was "Natural Science Day" with the teachers.

There was a large and greatly interested audience in the assembly hall during the day. It was expected that the exercises would be specially interesting and they were. It had been announced that there would be some work by the "Sea Club," of which Prof. W. L. Potest is president, and another attraction announced was a lecture on "How to Teach Botany in Public Schools," by Prof. W. F. Massey, of the college of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

This paper was the first feature of the day's exercises. It was listened to with profound attention. Prof. Massey said that there was one general failing in the system of teaching public schools. Teachers and pupils generally learned enough from books, but they had hitherto failed to win that practical information which could only come from the questioning and handling of nature.

One great trouble with the boys who came from the schools into the colleges was that they had been taught to memorize facts from books, but had never had any practical training in any of the sciences. If a boy could have the proper training he would, by the time he was ten years old, have some understanding of mineralogy, geology, botany etc., as well as geography.

Most of the boys in the schools would always be in direct contact with nature, because most of them would work in the woods and the fields, but nature had hitherto been a sealed book to them because they had never been induced to inquire into the secrets. They had never been taught to think about them, and they did not usually make voluntary, practical observations.

He illustrated the point by citing a simple instance. A man who had been farming several years, saw that his crops and trees were being ravaged by caterpillars. He sought to destroy them and went out every day and burned their webs and nests. But there appeared to be no perceptible diminution in the number of the worms nor any decrease in the havoc they worked.

This went on for some days, until the farmer's little daughter went to him and said: "Papa, I know why you do not kill the caterpillars. You go out every morning to burn their nests, and just at that time the caterpillars are away from home getting something to eat. When they come back and find their webs gone, they make them over again." This opened the farmer's eyes. He watched the caterpillars, found when they all were at home, and then he soon freed his crop from the pests. This was but an illustration of the "want of thought and observation" which was so general, and it was general, because there was no practical study of science in the public schools.

Prof. Massey appealed for a change in this respect. He wished that there might be a science department in all the public schools. After he expressed this wish, he entertained the assembly for some time by showing how the study of plants might be conducted in the public schools in a simple but effective manner.

Prof. W. L. Potest discussed Prof. Massey's paper, and advocated a study of botany, beginning with the lowest order of plant life. He thought it advisable to begin with the simple and work up to the complex forms of plant life. This might be done with the aid of a microscope; and he did not think any school was complete without a microscope. He thought that any school committee would do a marvelously good thing to suspend the school for two months, if necessary, for the purpose of accumulating a fund to purchase that instrument. The lower order of plants was discovered and classified in 1843. Our schools knew but little about this order, and hence we were about fifty years behind time. This fault of the schools could be easily remedied by a study of the plants with the aid of a microscope.

Prof. J. A. Holmes, of the State University, also advocated the study of botany from the bottom up. He had observed that people generally cared very little for hearing about "botany," but he had noticed that whenever he took up a plant and tried to tell something about it, it was very seldom that the listener did not become greatly interested. He believed in the study of plants on account of its immense practical value, and he hoped that our efficient State Superintendent of Public Instruction would give his attention and encouragement to this branch of study in the public schools.

Prof. W. L. Potest followed Prof. Holmes in a lecture on "Animal Studies for Children."

He began by saying that, just now, there was not time for this branch of study; that the school period was already too short, and besides being too short, it was too full, and nothing else could be incorporated into the course of study. He didn't like this condition of things. He laid down the proposition that the study of animals and nature was a supreme necessity, and he denounced any condition that did not make room for a "supreme necessity." He said that children loved animals better than anything else. They had rather play with a dog or kitten than with anything else. Whatever a child might be doing, he dropped proceedings at a proposition to go to "see the horse."

This showed that children had an innate love for animals, and could be more easily interested in studying them than anything else. He said that one reason why studies of animal life had been almost universally excluded from the course of study in the public schools was because the science was a comparatively new one. Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, &c., were known before animals were known, and the former fea-

tures had taken the "run" in the schools, and it was difficult to put anything else along with them. But this study of animals was a matter of very great importance, and time MUST be made for the study.

Prof. Potest gave a practical lecture on animal life. He distributed a number of grasshoppers among the audience, and then, with the assistance of a blackboard, gave an illustrated talk, in which he chained the interest of that vast gathering of teachers as though they had been a lot of children looking at a "Funch and Judy" show. Before concluding his lecture, he stated that a microscope which would answer all public school purposes, would cost about twenty dollars.

Prof. J. A. Holmes, of the State University, spoke to the assembly taking for his subject "After School Excursions." This means the taking of children into the fields after school hours for the purpose of studying nature in all its forms, but he proposed particularly to talk about the study of rocks and minerals. Prof. Holmes said he knew that the teacher was already overburdened, but he seemed to hope that there would soon be a new order of things which would give ample time for these excursions with the children, that they might learn from practical observations something of things which were over and over again.

Prof. Holmes began his lecture by distributing specimens of rock, gathered from certain portions of the State, among the audience. Four specimens were enclosed in envelopes. After the envelopes had been distributed, the professor designated each specimen, and then gave a clear, concise and very absorbing talk on the formation and qualities of each. As he talked, the listeners were surprised to find that matters of such great interest centered in a round small specimen of stone. From the rocks and minerals, Prof. Holmes made a connection with mineral waters which were found almost everywhere, and these might be made matters of great interest in these "after-school excursions." He showed how easy it was to take any simple subject such as a gully, a vessel of muddy water or any thing usually regarded as unimportant and insignificant, and by proper study draw from them most valuable and important lessons. He mentioned how the action of water on rocks and early formations might be studied and what great results ensued from this action, so much of which was seen and so little of which was known by the children or people generally. Prof. Holmes thought that the power of observation deteriorated as a person grew in years, and he therefore thought that this power ought to be cultivated in early years, and this could best be done by some method similar to these "after-school excursions" with the teachers.

**The Best Day.**  
This has been pretty generally voted the best day of the session. The exercises, while very thoughtful and instructive, were sprinkled with wit, and while the teachers learned they also laughed.

So far more than fifteen hundred people have been here since the opening of the session, and there are about nine hundred here now.

**Good Care and Comfort.**  
I do not think I am addicted to trying to place praise or commendation where none belongs, and I surely would not do it here. Hotels, like railroads, are butts on which the "cussin" public most freely exercises their special accomplishment; and whenever, by any circumstance, I am a temporary member of that element, I let go at hotels and hotel-keepers to the best of my ability, but I wish to emphatically record that I have never seen a crowd of people more comfortably provided for and looked after, than is the assemblage of people here. The politeness and kindness and affability of the Messrs. Foster Bros. are absolutely inexhaustible, and the very same may be said of the very obliging chief clerk, Mr. W. P. Campbell, and his assistants, Messrs. O. T. Campbell and W. J. Branch. Just think of it a minute. There are nine hundred people here. There is good room for another hundred, for the hotel has comfortable accommodations for one thousand guests. These nine hundred people want, on an average, about three favors each a day and they ask an average of five questions each. Two thousand seven hundred favors and four thousand five hundred questions all in one day! And yet everybody is favored and all questions are promptly and pleasantly answered.

The chief cook (and by the way he is superb, and gets a salary of \$3,000 per annum) seems to think his reputation is at stake, and he is maintaining a good one, in spite of his magnitude and multitudinousness of his duties. Three times every day he sends in elegant meals, to which the fullest justice is always done.

**The Modern Language and English Association.**  
The Modern Language and English Association held its annual meeting this morning, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. W. S. Currell, President; Dr. Thomas Hume, Vice-President; Dr. G. A. Wauchope, Secretary. Executive committee: Prof. W. D. Toy, Prof. O. Alphonso Smith, Mr. Geo. S. Wills. Reading-circle committee: Dr. Thomas Hume, Mr. Logan D. Howell, Prof. C. D. Melver.

**The Sea Club.**  
The "Sea Club" met in annual session this morning. Prof. W. L. Potest was elected president, and Prof. Henry Louis Smith was elected Secretary. Prof. J. A. Holmes was elected Vice-President—all the elections being for the ensuing year.

The work of the day closed at 9 p. m. with a Shaksperian lecture by Rev. Dr. Thos. Hume. I would like very much to give an outline of this most admirable production of the learned and scholarly Dr. Hume, and hope I can do so later on; but the growing length of this letter warns me that I cannot do so here.

**Notes.**  
The assembly base-ball club went up to New Bern to day and played a game with the club of that city. It was a hot and very interesting contest resulting in a score of 3 to 3. Holding the pitcher of the assembly team struck out twenty-one men.

The annual pony penning will occur here on July 10th. It will be the grandest penning ever known in this State and more than five hundred ponies will be offered for sale.

To-night a number of young gentlemen of the State University, who are spending some time here, gave a "Chapel Hill" ball to a special party of about one hundred friends. The programme was a run to the banks, a moonlight stroll on the beach, chats and songs, the serving of refreshments at Fort Mason and then a jolly, happy return home, which was made about 1:30 a. m.

**Some Personalities.**  
Rev. Dr. J. W. Carter likes to fish. He doesn't trust to anything like "luck." He watches the wind and weather, and if they are not producing favorable conditions for angling, he doesn't angle. He likes the surf, too, and he wears a perpetual smile as the waves and breakers splash over him and pound him and yank him and knock him in sixteen different directions in seventeen seconds. He was one of the interested listeners in the assembly hall this morning.

I think Col. W. A. Turk likes everything and everybody. If I am mistaken here I will "even up" by saying unequivocally that everybody likes him. I saw him "play the devoted" for two hours on Monday to a sweet little lady just ten months old—Miss Z.—Robert's beautiful little daughter of Mrs. Mena Branch Roberts. He went in the surf to-day. Just as he stepped into the ocean an unusually heavy wave broke upon the beach. Col. Turk weighs about three hundred, but of course this had nothing to do with that heavy swell. He was out on a moonlight sea last night in a party of one hundred, and I did not see a more popular gentleman among the ladies.

There were nearly one hundred new arrivals to-day among whom are: O. W. Dail, Tarboro; Miss Carrie Dail, Snow Hill; Miss May Lucas, New Bern; Mrs. J. T. Wiggins, Wilson; J. E. Loftin, Carroll; Rev. J. J. Hall, J. E. Ray, M. Broughton, B. Broughton, N. Oho Wilson, W. H. Worth and Mrs. Worth, Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, W. H. King, Thos. Pescud, Raleigh; F. M. Simmons, New Bern; T. H. Best, N. C.; Alex. Graham, Charlotte; R. B. Drane, Edenton; J. W. Davis, Forest City; N. E. Lea, Winston; F. McOwen, Clinton; Miss Madge Pressley, King's Mountain; C. F. Mitchell, Aulander; M. H. Quinberry, Kinston; Dr. J. W. Grimsley, Snow Hill, N. C.; Miss M. Grimsley, R. L. Woodard, Pamlico, N. C.; W. R. Richardson, Springhope; Norwood Carroll, Raleigh; A. G. Hinton, Raleigh; Mrs. Emily Claypole, Miss Carrie Claypole, Master Jesse Claypole, New Bern; J. D. Ballentine, Varina; Mrs. B. W. Cannady, Miss Fannie Murphy, Mrs. Alice Kennedy, Miss C. Tull, Miss Hattie Tull, Kinston; Mrs. Cox, Miss Washington, T. O. Diggs, Goldsboro; W. S. Wilkinson, Miss Emily Gilliam, N. C.; F. L. Fuller, Durham; Mrs. W. O. Moseley, Miss Alice Moseley, Mrs. J. C. Wooten, Jr., Kinston; J. T. McCraw, Wilson; Miss Myrtle Branson, Raleigh; Jno. P. Haskett, Kinston; W. H. Pearson, Morganton; C. F. Harvey, Kinston; Jno. Odum, Rocky Mount; J. N. Williamson, Jr., Graham; Chas. A. Webb, Asheville; Geo. W. Marsh, Morganton; T. J. Lambe, Durham.

**H. W. AYER.**

**HANGED BY A MOB.**

**For Attempted Assault on a Child of 12 Years—Served Him Right.**  
(By United Press.)  
LOUISVILLE, June 25.—Near Brandenburg Monday, Henry Watts attempted to commit an assault on Nellie Bland, a child of 12 years. She succeeded in escaping and ran to her grandfather's house. A mob was organized at once, but Watts was arrested by the deputy sheriff and placed in Brandenburg jail. The mob went to the jail last night and took Watts seven miles in the country to where the attempt occurred and hanged him to a tree.

**A Complicated Shooting—Result of an Old Feud.**  
(By United Press.)  
KANSAS CITY, June 25.—As the result of an old feud, A. E. Coe, a farmer, aged 55, living thirteen miles southwest of Yates' Creek, yesterday went to the field where his brother-in-law, Nathan Augine, was working and shot him dead. Coe turned to where Ben Augine, another brother-in-law, stood and shot him through the shoulder, inflicting a mortal wound. The murderer then went to his house and shot Mrs. Coe through the neck, killing her. To wind it up he went to his room and shot himself in the forehead, dying instantly.

**SULLIVAN—JACKSON.**

**The Fight Will Take Place at Alexandria, Va., if Terms can be Arranged.**  
(By United Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The Sullivan—Jackson prize fight, it is stated, will take place near Alexandria, Va., should the terms of the fight be arranged.

**Fight with Bandits.**  
(By United Press.)  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 25.—The revolution in Mexico turns out to be an attempt of bandits to plunder the people. Last Friday the bandits attacked a train near Monterey, loaded with gold and silver bullion for the United States. In the fight that ensued, four bandits were killed and their leader captured and shot.

**TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.**  
(By United Press.)  
RACINE, June 25.—By the collision of a foot bridge leading from the steamer "Stage" to the steamer "Saint Jean" to-day, hundreds of persons were precipitated into the sea. So far seven bodies have been found and many persons are still missing. Divers are searching for the bodies of others who are believed to have been drowned.

## NEW YORK: ITS CENSUS.

### POPULATION ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Cosmopolitan Characteristics—Visit to the Herald Office—Type-Setting Machines—Immensity of the Printing Business.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, June 23, 1890.—The census has just been completed here, and it is found that there are upwards of 1,600,000 people in this great city—or quite as many on this small island as in the great State of North Carolina. Speaking of the census, I saw a lady yesterday whose answers to the questions shows how these people travel and how truly cosmopolitan they are. Her father was born in Scotland, her mother in England, she in a Western State, and of her children no two were born in the same State.

I am particularly desirous of studying the present census of the cities of the North to ascertain how large a proportion of them are native-born. I am not a linguist, and it is only with difficulty that I can make out the directions which are given a stranger. The language is so foreign to the English, and is a mixture of two or more, that it is difficult to understand much of what is said.

Some weeks ago, a prominent citizen of North Carolina visited a relative in New York. He walked about the streets—he lounged in the parks, he rode on the elevated railroads, he went to Coney Island, and everywhere he found an active, restless, bustling crowd. They were always going, but most of those he saw were doing nothing at all. He confided to his relative that for his life he did not understand how half of these people earned their bread. His failure to understand this fact is not strange to me without reflection. Whenever I come here it fills me with wonder until I reflect that what is made in New York is sold in every quarter of the globe. We get almost everything we eat, drink, wear, use or read from this metropolis. Take the reading alone, and see what an army of men and women are employed to furnish the world its intellectual pabulum.

I went into the Herald office yesterday—and what an immense establishment it is! Paper brought by the roomful, ink by the 100 barrels, men and boys employed without number in every line. And all this immense establishment runs absolutely without the least friction or worry. Every conceivable publication is issued here. The cost of their publication is being cheapened by the use of the type-setting machine. This machine costs \$2,000, and with it two women can do the work of ten men. It is used in only a few offices here, and really has not yet been fully perfected. But publishers here say that it is only a question of a short while when all reading matter will be set up by the use of these machines. But the printer need not despair. He is not yet an Othello with his "occupation gone." Machines cannot set up advertisements—and they are the "fat" which delights the printer's heart.

Suppose the cost of type-setting could be reduced six-eighths, as is the estimated saving of these machines, how cheap books could be sold! And newspapers would multiply and get so large that it would require a dray to haul a single paper. Then indeed could we say "of making books there is no end."

I have been for a long time a firm believer in the law of compensation, and I believe in it now more firmly than ever. When I reflect that here on Long Island live as many people as reside throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina—many of them living in tenements crowded together in uncomfortable and often unhealthy quarters—I feel to thank God that I live in the generous old State where though poorer, slower, a man has an abundance of fresh air and the poorest man can have fields and lawns upon which his children can romp, play and grow rosy-faced, strong and supple-jointed. O, it is pitiful to see how miserably the poor live here and the hard, outcast look that makes their eyes haunt you. And, though worth their millions, the merchant princes and beneficiaries of Trusts live crowded and jammed without enough yard for a horse to turn around in comfortably. I passed the Manhattan Club House this morning. It is the A. T. Stewart mansion, and is one of the handsomest places in the world—so said to be, and it cost a mint of money. But it hasn't enough yard to let the children play hide and seek. And though costlier, it isn't half (to my notion) so desirable a residence as MAJ. TUCKER'S in Raleigh or MR. DUKE'S in Durham. It hasn't any grass or lawns. These will make an old house look like a home—a place of rest and repose. But these great marble and brown-stone structures have, to me, no home look, but they look like a place where a man stays and sleeps. Usually such as all that they are. The head of the family gets up and is off to business early—lunches down town—and gets home late. Illustrating such a life, Rev. TOM DIXON told me in Raleigh some days ago that a gentleman found his little son down the street playing in the gutter. He whipped him and sent him home. The boy went to his mother crying, and she said: "What's the matter with you?" "A man whipped me."

"What man?" "The man who stays here on Sunday."

The rush and bustle of business life breaks up the home life too much. But it has its compensation. Here a man can command his own time absolutely. If he wants to learn anything,

he can do so at the smallest cost. The best schools are here and they are open day and night. Here, for a small or high price, a man may live as he pleases without a care. His next-door neighbor doesn't think about his affairs—and (what is worse) he doesn't care. He has no interruptions in business hours. When he works, he works, and when he rests, he rests. During business hours every man is on a tension. He works with all the steam on and he works with efficiency or he cannot keep his place. Then when business is over, he has his recreation, and for a very small sum of money he can go to the most delightful summer resorts on the coast. In one hour after leaving business he can plunge in the surf—take a clam-bake—a moonlight excursion and go to bed reasonably early. They say that New York is becoming a popular summer resort for people who want fun and pleasure. They come here and see the sights and live at the best hotels, and make excursions to the resorts that are within a few minutes travel from this centre of all things. And not only so, but a resident of New York can (even if only making a small amount) hear the finest lectures and sermons in the world; see the best operas and hear the best plays; enjoy every novelty and every pleasure that wealth and taste can secure.

Capacity to earn enough money to live on is essential here, but beyond that a man need not care for it. Outside of the Mammon lords, a man never asks if you have money. He doesn't care any more about that than whether you have a wart on the back of your neck. If you have enough to "go on, all well. If you haven't, you just don't go on." That is all. But if you do "go," it is all right. Of course if a man has \$20,000,000 or so, it is different, but whether a man has \$1.00 or \$100,000 matters very little, if any, in the chance he has to get enjoyment out of life. But at best, the work is machine work. Most men work, and work without ever knowing whether it is appreciated or whether it is helpful to his fellows. He is a cog in the great machinery that moves everything. If he dies or falls away, another takes his place and the machine goes on. It is not encouraging to a man's vanity or self-esteem to live in a great city. He is an atom, and though rich and learned, he is still an atom, a cog. It is more difficult to make friends in a great city than in villages and in the country. The rush and bustle seems to prevent (at least, so it seems to me) the strongest attachments. People are so busy here they haven't time to see each other. This morning after I had finished what I had in hand and was listlessly running over the dull columns of a sensational daily and watching the crowd at the same time, I felt like initiating the example of an old-time fun-loving North Carolina gentleman who, several years ago, was called to New York on business. After his business was finished (it was a very hot day, and when it is not here it is melting) he took a chair out of the corridor and carried it out, and sat down in it on Fifth Avenue. He then took off his coat—bought a palm-leaf fan, and took things easy. He was a very loquacious gentleman, and he was as happy as he could be only he had nobody to talk to. He looked around him, and saw an elderly, pleasant-looking gentleman approach. He arose (still fanning) and said to the gentleman: "Have a seat, sir, I will give you \$10 to sit down here and talk to me half an hour." The well-dressed gentleman thought he was crazy and hastened on, while our N. C. friend said that these New Yorkers were the most unsocial people he had ever seen. I do not think he has been to New York since.

**A War Over an Electric Railroad.**  
(By United Press.)  
SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., June 25.—A civil war is waging between the authorities of this city and the authorities of Spokane county, over the laying of an electric railroad. The matter has led to open hostilities and the authorities of both city and county, with all the police force and sheriffs, have been arrested each by the other and the United States is now taking a hand. The matter will land in the courts. Excitement runs high.

**A Mysterious Tragedy—Two Killed.**  
(By United Press.)  
GROVETON, Tex., June 25th.—Allie Turner, the beautiful daughter of John B. Turner, shot herself at eight o'clock last evening, dying almost instantly. Her father and Prof. George Davis, of the academy here were in the room at the time. The father seized the pistol from his daughter's hand and shot the professor, instantly killing him.

The cause of the tragedy is a mystery. The father refuses to make a statement. Her father is county Judge and a leading man of the county.

**A Strike at St. Louis—All Freight Traffic Suspended.**  
(By United Press.)  
ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The freight handlers of the different roads running into East St. Louis made a demand last night for an increase of wages. It not being granted, over 1,000 men went out on a strike at 11 o'clock to-day and all local freight traffic is suspended. Two non-union men who attempted to go to work, were assaulted and severely beaten by strikers. The local superintendent and agent are now holding a consultation with a view to settlement of the difficulty.

**A Decision in the Separate School Case.**  
(By United Press.)  
WINNIPEG, Man., June 25.—Judge Bain rendered a decision in the famous separate school case yesterday. The judge upheld the law recently passed by the legislature abolishing separate schools and grants an injunction to restrain teachers in catholic schools from holding religious services.

## THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

### THE SENATE PASSES RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO USE OF PIER AT CHICAGO.

And Discusses the Bill for the Admission of Wyoming as a State. The House Discusses the Silver Bill and the National Election Law.

(By United Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The Senate to-day amended and passed the House joint resolution authorizing the use of a government pier in Chicago.

House bill authorizing the erection of a hotel, (for colored people) upon the government reservation at Fortress Monroe was passed.

Mr. Call rose to address the Senate on the subject of resolutions heretofore offered by him (and reported back adversely from the committee on foreign relation) authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Spanish government for the purpose of inducing that government to consent to the establishment of a free and independent republic in Cuba, and the other in relation to the German ownership of a large proportion of the bonded debt of Cuba.

While the second resolution was being read, Mr. Sherman moved, that the doors be closed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Edwards and the doors were ordered to be closed.

At 1:30 p. m. the doors were re-opened and the Senate took up the House bill for the admission of Wyoming into the Union as a State, the bill was laid temporarily, and Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution, instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire into the publication in the Congressional record of to-day of a personal explanation by Mr. Call and to report whether it is in accordance with the rules, regulations and practices of the Senate; and directing that such personal explanation be withheld from the permanent edition of the record until further order of the Senate.

Mr. Call said that he did not think that the resolution should be adopted. There was no possible ground or reason for it, and no excuse for it. He had asked leave of the Senate on the second of June last to print extracts from the record in vindication of his career in the Senate, in response to a pamphlet attacking him; and that was all he had done to-day.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Hoar, Gorman and Call. The latter retorted on Mr. Ingalls by pointing out "how small the man, how bitter the malevolence, how mean the character that could find in such circumstances the willingness to accuse another Senator of falsifying the record."

He went on to say, "I should demand of him that he show the courage of a man and not the cowardice of a slanderman."

Mr. Cullom called for the regular order of business. The resolution therefore went over without action and the Senate proceeded with the bill for the admission Wyoming as a State.

Mr. Vest opposed the bill and Mr. Platt defended it.

At 5:50 the Senate adjourned.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—**The House continued the discussion of the silver bill to-day until 3 o'clock, when the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Springer asked a separate vote on the first section (the free coinage section), and it resulted—yeas 135, nays 152, against the free coinage proposition.

Mr. Cannon reported an order from the committee on rules providing that the House consider the national election bill July 2, at 3 o'clock.

When the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and any pending amendments and on the substitute for the whole bill which the members in charge of the bill shall have the right to offer; that during the last two days amendments may be offered to any part of the bill in the House, with debate under the five minutes rule.

That this shall not interfere with general appropriation bills.

Mr. Springer moved to adjourn, but withdrew the motion when an agreement for forty minutes' debate was reached.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, charged that the gentlemen were tired of being elected by the people, and wanted to be elected by the government.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, said the propositions contained in the bill were monstrous, and degrading to the best, the most intelligent and most virtuous element of the country.

Mr. McMillin wanted to know where the bill was to be appealed in the North.

Mr. Cannon replied that it was now in operation in New York City. This little reference brought many of the New York members to their feet. There was a good deal of confusion at this stage, but the speaker finally secured order.

During the further discussion, a controversy occurred between Mr. Cannon and Mr. O'Neill, of Indiana, over a charge made by the latter that votes had been bought in Mr. Cannon's district. Mr. O'Neill refused to come to order and the sergeant-at-arms was called upon to quiet him.

A motion of Mr. Springer to lay the proposed order on the table was defeated, 166 to 133. Coleman, of Louisiana, voting with the Democrats, and the order was agreed to. It was also agreed to meet at 11 o'clock each morning.

**Sam Jones at Norfolk.**  
(By United Press.)  
NORFOLK, Va., June 25.—Rev. Sam Jones arrived here to-day at noon and spoke this afternoon to 3,000 in the tabernacle and again to-night to 10,000 persons. He will continue his revival here during the week.

**Small Pox.**  
(By United Press.)  
LONDON, June 25.—Small pox is prevalent on both sides of the border, along the Russo-German frontier, and deaths from the disease are reported.